carried over from last winter is not expected to bring the price

FRESH GOODS

Neither do we expect to get it. But we do think that it's worth

HALF

at least. We've got a lot of it-

ODDS AND ENDS

as it were, put on the counter today-some marked less than half, some more-but it's all

CHEAP

Have a look, anyhow.

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Highest Honors and Best Satisfaction.

ALL THE ARTISTS Speak of them in words of praise, and the

Is of such exquisite musical quality as to make it in demand above all others. THE INDIVIDUALITY

The individuality of the Decker tone is so marked that, once heard, it will never be for-It would please us to have you call and judge

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WE ARE SUPREME IN ARTISTIC

We make it to order. We furnish tesigns. We suit the piece to its place and the uses to which it is to

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You will agree with us that in design, taste and execution, skill guided by knowledge and experience can achieve great things.

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ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

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Two new styles in our window this week, and lots more upstairs in our Mirror Department. Ary size and style made to order.

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DIAMONDS

You hear Diamonds spoken of as being of good water, etc. A Diamond is valued not according to its color or water only. but its value is governed by its color, brilliancy, cut and cleanliness, For further information I will take pleasure in showing the different qualities, and guarantee any stone purchased of me to be first-class. I make Precions Stones a specialty, and save you money

Horace Cl. Courtock 16 East Washington Street.



REV. CHARLES BAKER'S ANTICS.

A Former Indianapolitan Disappears from His Texas Home.

For two days the press dispatches have been commenting on the mysterious disappearance of Rev. Charles Baker from Denton. Tex. Last June the reverend gentleman left his church and new-made bride and was not again heard of until a few days ago, when he turned up in California with the statement that he did not know how he got there. Baker was formerly a resident of Indianapolis and left the city in a singular way in May, 1893. He lived on Massachusetts avenue, and was em-ployed by the printing firm of Baker & Thornton. He also worked for Levy Brothers. Some months ago his betrothed wrote to this city requesting some facts as to his record while here.

The Fifty-Seventh Indiana. The members of the Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers are counting upon an unusually good time at their reunion, in Anderson, Oct. 3 and 4, with a camp-fire the evening of the first day.

IT PLEASES EUROPE

EX-STATE TREASURER LEMCKE SAW EFFECTS OF NEW TARIFF.

Years Abroad-Condition of Laborers in Several Countries.

Ex-State Treasurer J. A. Lemcke arrived home yesterday, after three years and four months spent in Europe. His family were with him there, and are now registered with him at the Denison. They will remain at the hotel for probably a month, and then go to housekeeping. Last night they received calls from a large number of old friends. Mr. Lemcke talked in an entertaining way to a Journal reporter about his trip. He had spent one winter in Wiesbaden, one in Paris and one in Geneva, Switzerland. He said he had seen many things during the three years of his visit which more than ever convinced him that the protection policy of America was all that stood between the condition of the laboring classes of Europe and the higher condition of American labor.

"They work for less than half what an American gets," he said, "for the same labor, and they have longer hours. True, living is somewhat cheaper to them, because they cannot indulge wants that an American thinks are natural to him. The margin between what they receive and what they must spend is much narrower than in America, and it is only by the strictest economy that they can subsist at all. Many of them would be glad to come to America, but it is difficult to get the means. And just now the newspapers are printing a great deal about the financial and industrial depression here, so as to discourage emigration to America. United States Immigration Commissioner Stumpp, who is now in Europe on a junket, is doing all he can to discourage immigration. It seems that it has become the policy of the administration to do all that is possible to cut down the rate of immigration." "Do you hear anything of silver agitation in Europe as we know it in Amer-

"There is very little of it. The possessing classes are thoroughly satisfied with the gold standard which prevails, and the common people do not read the newspapers and have no incentive such as we have in our silver mining industry to make the white metal a familiar topic to them. The higher classes do not want a change, and the other classes have no thought on the question. The newspapers do not reach the common people. As an instance of the difference of popular appreciation of newspapers there and here, I found only two newspaper carriers in the city of Wiesbaden, and they were men who did business from stands. Having missed my paper one morning, I went to the stand to the sta inquire for a copy. The seller said that he was entirely out, but that he could get me one. He had already sold three papers, he said, but his son probably had two left at the station, and he would see if he could not get me one. That was his idea of a large sale.

"Did you notice evidence of stress of

money and in industry?" "The hard times were about passing away. The Europeans were hopeful that our new tariff bill would hasten away the depression that had existed, and have been preparing for better times ever since the lection of 1890 indicated that the Republican tariff law would not stand long. They prosper by free trade with America, and have begun to feel an increased activity in business owing to the Sugar Trust bill becoming a law. I speak more particularly of Europe, for in England they did not get what they wanted, and are somewhat disappointed. Their expectations from Cleveland and the Chicago platform were too high, and they have lost their enthusiasm to a great extent. Their campaign contri-butions to the Democratic fund were thrown away. But they hold to the promise of the President in his letter and from the passage of the popular bills through the House that something more will yet be gained in favor of their industries. The English make it very unpleasant for a Republican when they meet him and the subject turns to politics. They have the English insistence upon their views, and cannot see why America does not trim her legislation for the benefit of England, and they cover the selfish purpose by a preten-sion that free trade is the natural policy of universal brotherhood and the highest liberty. But I would always answer them by saying that they could not hide the selfishness of their views, and that we know what their motive is and what is to our own interests. The only way to meet and silence them is to tell them that America is quite able to take care of herself, to keep her own house, and that it is no-body's business but her own what tariff she puts on her goods. America must look after her own household." "Is there any comment there about the

"Oh, income taxation is so common there, along with taxation of every other kind, along with taxation of every other kind, that the adoption of income taxes here caused no surprise. But in Europe there are all kinds of taxation on all kinds of property and possessions. Everything is taxed because the revenue needed cannot be raised in any other way. The income tax in America cannot be defended by the experience in Europe, because the conditions there are so different, and nothing that can hear a tax escapes. In Paris for that can bear a tax escapes. In Paris, for instance, the total tax of 300,000,000 francs is one-half derived from the octroi, by which is meant the tax levied at the city gates upon everything that enters the city to be sold-such as market produce, meats and merchandise. In Germany, it is true, tax on real estate is light, comparatively speaking, but the difference is more than made up by the tax on rents and incomes. In Italy the coupons of the inter-est-bearing bonds are subject to a tax of about 20 per cent., so that if you owned such bonds in this country the government would send you only the amount of interest, less the tax. If the rate of interest was 6 per cent., you would receive not much over 4 or 4½. The rest would go into the government treasury. The taxes generally in Germany are not so onerous, owing to the income from the imperial railroads, all the transportation lines belonging to the government. They realize a large revenue, which reduces taxation upon the people."

income-tax feature of the Sugar Trust

with ours; would Americans put up with "They are fairly well equipped, and are getting better. They do not make so fast time as our roads, but their fare rates are divided up so that there is an advantage in them to the poorer classes of people that we do not have. They have their first, second and third-class fares, and are adding in some places a fourth class. In England the demands of general travel have brought about an improvement of thirdclass accommodations, which the experienced traveler usually calls for. Very few, except the nobility and some Americans, travel first-class. The nobility put their servants in the second-class coaches, so that the demand for better third-class accommodations became so strong that the railroads have furnished their cars of this grade with upholstered seats, instead of the rude benches of former days."

"And how do the roads there compare

"What we'e your impressions of the Swiss republic?" "It is the most democratic of all repub-ics. They have adopted the ad referenproportional representation which have proved effective aids of good government in Switzerland. By referendum is meant placing the veto power, intrusted now to our executive, in the people.

A law must pass the ordeal of the polls before it becomes a law. It would be unwieldy and impracticable in the United States at large, I believe, and there are some other insurmountable objections to it in national affairs, but I think it would be a good thing for our municipal govern-ments. The proportional representation, if adopted in Indiana, would make the gerry-mander impossible. The referendum, I might say, might be effective under some conditions and in restricted form in certain State legislation. The trouble about it is that it would likely prevent all legislation if adopted unreservedly and defeat more good laws than it would prevent bad

COMING OF EX-SPEAKER REED. He Will Also Have a Big Meeting-

Gen. Harrison's Speech. The Republicans of the city were unanimous yesterday in the expression of delight at the success of the opening of the campaign. Governor McKinley's speech created profound interest, and its truths lodged in the minds of all who heard it or read it. The next event in Republican politics of the State is the appearance of Congressman Tom Reed, who comes as the guest of the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club. The date is not set. The club has not yet selected a chairman for the Reed meeting. The State central committee has not yet been notified by General Harrison when it will be agreeable for him to make the speeches he has promised, but

SPECIAL SALE

To-day in WASSON'S Great Basement Department, of

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BED COMFORTS, FEATHER PILLOWS BOLSTERS and BEDDING

We make a special sale of the above goods to-day, to introduce the department to the public for the Fall Season of 1894.

100 pair Blankets at..... 43c | All-wool White Blankets\$2.69 150 pair Blankets at..... 69c 80 pair Blankets at..... 98c

All-wool White Blankets 3.47 100 pair Blankets at.....\$1.29 All-wool White Blankets 3.75

Up to the finest Wool-fleece Blankets at \$13 per pair. 200 pair extra half wool grey mixed Blankets at \$1.25 per pair.

BED COMFORTS

At from 29c each up to \$1.25; worth almost double the price See the home-made Comforts, extra size, nice, clean,

fluffy cotton. Comfort material of every description. Comforts made to order in any style or size desired.

Come to the sale to-day.

. P. WASSON & CO

tend to Evansville, where the principal speech will be made, has been mapped out.

At the Bloomfield Fair. Albert J. Beveridge will speak at the Bloomfield fair to-day. The fair management asked each party to send a speaker, and it was at first arranged that J. G. Shanklin, of Evansville, should represent the Democracy, but he was taken sick and could not attend. The Populists will be represented by S. J. Kent, of Lincoln, Neb.

Populist Mass Meeting.

The Populist managers announce that they have invited Debs and Sovereign to address a mass meeting of their followers in Tomlinson Hall. The date is not set.

BLOOMERS AT IRVINGTON.

The Staid Suburb Saw a Strange Sight

-Mrs. Crusins's Garments. The bifurcated skirt has made its appearance on the streets of Irvington. Yesterday morning Mrs. Virginia Crusins, of St. Louis, who is in the town visiting relatives, made a number of calls in different parts of Irvington for the purpose of exciting interest in the dress-reform movement. She was dressed in a loose-fitting dark silk waist and bloomers. The bloomers, at first glance, could not be recognized as differing much from the conventional skirt, except that they are somewhat shorter and fuller. Mrs. Crusins is a woman of advanced health ideas and an ardent advocate of dress reform. She was for many years a teacher in the Indinapolis schools, being principal of Nos. 23 and 24 for some time. She was graduated in 1884 from Mrs. Blaker's Kindergarten Normal, and then went to St. Louis to take charge of one of the sections of normal work in that city. Her visit to Indianapolis is to some extent in the interest of dress reform, as she is at present engaged in collecting material for an article on the movement. She is a member of the St. Louis Rational Dress Club, of which there are forty members. The members of the club conform to the following regulations: To suspend all garments from the shoulders; to abolish the use of whalebones or steels; to wear the divided skirt short enough to clear the floor by at least five inches, and to wear shoes with common-sense heels. The dress so described is known as the rational dress. Mrs. Crusins says that the women of the St. Louis club wear the costume constantly at home and frequently on the street, but it will not be generally adopted as a street dress by them until the membership of the club has been raised to one hundred. In numbers there is strength. The ladies will all appear on the street at the same time when that number is reached in order to avoid unnecessary comment, as it is thought that the appearance of so many women in the costume will accustom oth-

ers to it, and in a day convert them to the In her work Mrs. Crusins is encouraged and supported by her husband, Dr. Louis Crusins, who is a member of the staff of instruction at Marion Simms College. In advocation, her ideas, Mrs. Crusins said: "Health, clanliness and comfort are the three greatest arguments in favor of the divided skirt and reform in dress, and within the next two years I expect to see great advancement in this direction made in St. Louis. The style of skirt I advocate is the same as has been printed often, and I only insist that the dress shall be of such length as to come to the shoe top. In fact, if followed out as it should be, the divided skirt will do away with the funny papers' jokes about sights on rainy days. I myself wear the frational dress' ordinarily, but still have enough of the fear of attracting undue attention to put on my 'heathen' gown when going into crowded parts of the city." Mrs. Crusins spoke to the students at Mrs. Blaker's Normal Kindergarten Train-

ing School Tuesday afternoon on the subject of dress reform. She has also visited Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Dean in the interest of her work, and will return to her home in St. Louis this week.

TRIED TO SAVE HER BOARDER.

Mrs. John Siess! Bought a Watch to Replace a Stolen One.

Mrs. John Slessl, whose husband keeps a boarding house at No. 135 East Washington street, is very sympathetic. John R. Koefel, a jeweler of Columbus, agreed to repair a watch belonging to Jacob Davis, also of that city, but sold it several days afterwards, it is said, while intoxicated. He came to this city about four weeks ago and engaged rooms at Mrs. Siessl's boarding house. Davis ascertained that Koefel had sold his watch and swore out a war-rant for his arrest, charging him with grand larceny. Yesterday the warrant was sent to this city and was served by patrol-

man Slate. As soon as Mrs. Siessl learned of the story she bought a \$25 watch and asked Superintendent Powell to forward it to Davis, hoping that the latter would feel compensated and have Koefel released. The superintendent could not do this and Koefel was taken to Columbus, where he will be tried to-day. Mrs. Siessl is a hardworking woman and industrious. Last night she said: "Koefel was at my house for four weeks and during that time he impressed me as being the nicest man that was ever here. So when he was arrested I could not bear to see him placed in a prison and bought the watch, hoping that Davis would accept it in place of the miss-ing one and dismiss the charge."

Tried to Sell a Team for \$4. Thomas Bryant, a stranger, attempted to sell a horse and wagon on West Washington street, yesterday, for \$4. As he could give no satisfactory account of himself, the police arrested him on a charge of vagrancy until his case can be investi-

Accused of Stealing Clover. Governor Matthews has issued a requisition for William B. Boner, of Johnson county. Boner was indicted by the grand jury for stealing clover, but before a warthe route of the first one, which will ex-

BEER EXHIBIT SCORED

COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONDEMNS AC-TION OF STATE FAIR OFFICERS.

Action of Parents in Allowing Children to Carry Away Beer Advertisements Deplored-New Officers.

The county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Marion county was held yesterday at the Southstreet Baptist Church and there was a large attendance. Mrs. F. A. Potter was in the chair. The devotional exercises, with which the meeting was opened, were led by Miss Smock, superintendent of the Rescue Home for Girls and Women. In the absence of Mrs. Grover Mrs. Iva G. Wooden was appointed secretary pro tem. The unions represented by delegates and members were Brightwood, Broad Ripple, Central, Indianapolis, Irvington, Lawrence, Mapleton, Meridian, Northeast, Southeast, Valley Mills, Wallace, West Indianapolis and West Side. The president appointed committees on courtesies and resolutions, with Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Williams at the head of the committees. County officers gave reports of the work that had been done in the several branches. Among the reports given were those of Mrs. Yocky, superintendent of temperance literature; Mrs. Conklin, jail and prison work; Mrs. Lathrop, evangelical work; Mrs. McKeehan, work among the colored people; Miss Smock spoke for the social purity work; Mrs. M. A. Moody for heredity; Miss Ayers for parliamentary usage; Mrs. McWhirter for the "Y;" Mrs. Miller for the Flower Mission branch and Mrs. Brown for communion wine. A vote of thanks was offered the women for their work. The meeting adjourned for luncheon, which was served

at the church. In the afternoon the chief work was the election of officers. The president now is Mrs. A. T. Whitson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rebecca Hessong; recording secretary, Mrs. Dr. Curryer, and treasurer, Mrs. Tarleton. A resolution to the effect that at the next county convention the officers of the county union, one delegate at large and one delegate for every ten paying members constitute the voting membership of the convention was introduced. Miss Della Brown spoke a few words on railroad work and narcotics. She words on railroad work and narcotics. She said that cigarettes, cigars and tobacco were "taking the boys of the country down to hell." Mrs. Loftin also spoke of the evil of tobacco and distributed pledges to be signed by young men to refrain from the use of all forms of tobacco. A member suggested that it would be well to take the pledges into the Sunday schools and have the pupils there sign them as far and have the pupils there sign them as far as possible. Mr. Pennington made a few remarks congratulating the W. C. T. on its work, and Mrs. Wright reported for franchises. Mr. Jordan, another speaker, hopes to be able to secure by legislation a police matron for every city of 10,000 inhabitants and over. Mrs. Hessong offered a word in favor of establishing loyal temperance legions. A motion to elect a secretary for young women's work was reretary for young women's work was re-ferred to the executive committee after a lively discussion.

Mrs. Josephine Nichols offered a resolution deploring the action of the State fair board in allowing a beer exhibit in the woman's building, especially as there was no arrangement for such an exhibit, and parents for allowing their children to go

there and carry away the advertisements of the brewery. The resolution was indersed by the convention. Mrs. Nichols claimed that the W. C. T. U., as well as the State board, had been severely criticised for the matter all over the State. The following superintendents were elected: Sabbath observance and temperelected: Sabbath observance and temperance literature, Mrs. A. D. Yocky; evangelical, jail and prison work, Mrs. Clara Conklin; colored people, Miss Clark; evangelical, Mrs. L. C. Miller; Loyal Temperance Legion, Miss Briggs; soldiers and sailors, Mrs. R. Wood; press reporter, Mrs. Maxwell; party literature and art, Mrs. Bonham; narcotics, Mrs. Loftin; social purity, Mrs. Harvey; railroad, Miss Della Brown; health and heredity, Mrs. Mary Moody; franchise, Miss Georgia Wright; Flower Mission, Miss May Wheeler; communion wine, Mrs. R. T. Brown; police matron, Mrs. Harriet Jordan; scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. M. J. Flick.

Next season the convention will consist of one evening and one all-day session instead of the single day session. The annual State convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in this city at Roberts Park Church Oct. 5 to 12. The local members expect to entertain all delegates.

Militia Officers' Association.

The soldiers' organization which was the outgrowth of the late railroad strike will be known as the Officers' Association of the Indiana Legion. It is the intention of the new society to secure an increase in the militia appropriation and to ask the Legislature to enlist three additional mili-Legislature to enlist three additional military companies for the State. The question of rifle practice wal also be brought to the notice of the General Assembly. The State of Illinois spends \$2,500 a year in rifle practice, and it is thought Indiana should do as well by her militia. The Officers' Association of the Indiana Legion has the following officers: President, Adjutant-general Robbins; vice presidents, Lieutenant Mason J. Niblack, of the First Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Smith, of the Second Regiment; Lieutenant E. G. Melendy, of the Third Regiment; Major G. E. Downey, of the Fourth Regiment; Captain J. B. Curtis, of the First Artillery; treasurer, Gen. W. J. McKee; secretary, Lieut. N. W. Gilbert.

Workingmen's Tariff League. The Workingmen's Tariff League will hold a meeting for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws at Lorraine Hall to-morrow evening, at 7:30. The organization now numbers over three hundred members, and is growing rapidly. It is a State organization, and several points have applied for the formation of auxiliary

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They are no longer mere luxuries or certificates of style. These chilly mornings and evenings renders these garments a necessity. We have all the

New Fall Styles



has time to get a branch under way there. A clubhouse will be established here. The league expects to reach a membership of 5,000 within the next sixty flays.

Bidders on Monument Cascades. The State Board of Monument Commissioners met yesterday to consider propositions for the construction of the monument cascades. A large number of blds were opened, but the awarding of contracts was reserved for to-day. The following firms offered estimates on the work: Light and power-Roth Brothers, this city; Otto Gas Engine Company, Fairbanks-Morse Com-pany, White & Middleton, New Erle iron works and the Bacchus company. Electrical work—Commercial Electric Company, C. W. Michael and Morris & McCurdy, of this city. On pumps-Whitney & Neal, Dean Brothers and J. Wallace, of this city. General construction—Thomas Vader, Conrad N. Noe, J. Twiname, Charles Wehlking & Co. and S. W. Hawkey, of this city.

John Glass Charged with Assault. John Glass, residing at No. 588 North Mississippi street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Edith Powers, a next-door neighbor, charging him with criminal assault. The assault is alleged to have occurred on Sept. 19. Mrs. Glass says that her husband's arrest is simply the result of a quarrer between the two families. Glass is a brother of Frank Glass, the deputy constable.

Attention, Ladies. We have just received an extra fine line of ladies' imported walking hats.

DALTON, High-class Hatter, Bates House.

Insure your home in the Glens Falls. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

SHELL PINS

New line just received. Fine line of large pins. Just the thing you want. (Real shell only.)

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ALBERT GALL, 17 and 19 West Washington Street. it during the coming week, if the local body | Manufacturer of Grilles and Fret work. Estimates made on architects' drawings.